# WASHINGTON

THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW.

Assignment of the Military Commanders.

A Substitute for the House Supplementary Reconstruction Bill Reported in the Senate.

Opposition in the House to the Appropriation for the Relief of the Suffering People in the South.

THANKS OF CONGRESS TO GEORGE PEABODY.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1867.

The Military Reconstruction Law-Assignment of the Commanders.

The official announcement of the new military commanders, charged with the duty of reorganizing the tes declared to be still out of the Union, has n made by General Grant, and confirms to the letter the original programme failed entirely, and therefore the speculations as to Sherman, Meade, McDowell and Hanare very wide of the mark. It is undoubtedly true that the Generals were fixed upon last Sunday would have been announced on that day, had it not been for the pressure brought to bear in favor of Sherman and Hancock. The former, as I but declined it in favor of the gallant Phil Sheridan Late last night it was rumored that Hancock had been ituted for Ord, but the official order proves the con trary. The men appointed were the selection of General Grant himself and were recommended by him, all

made. The appointés are, Schofield, Sickles, G. H. Thomas, E. O. C. Ord and Sheridan. General Grant, in General Order No. 10, publishes today for the information and government of all coni, the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states, and concludes as follows:-In pursuance of this act the President directs the fol-

statements to the contrary notwithstanding. It is just possible that even yet, though the official order is

In pursuance of this act the Fresident directs the following assignments to be made:—
First D strict—State of Virginia, to be commanded by Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield. Headquarters at Richmond, Va.
Second District—Consisting of North Carolina and South Carolina, to be commanded by Major General D. E. Sickles. Headquarters at Columbia, S. C.
Third District—Consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, to be commanded by Major General G. H. Thomas. Headquarters at Montgomery, Ala.

Fourth District—Consisting of the States of Missisappi and Arkansas, to be commanded by Brovet Major
seneral E. O. C. Ord. Headquarters at Vicksburg, Miss.

Mith District—Consisting of the States of Louisiana
and fexas, to be commanded by Major General P. H.
Sheridan. Headquarters at New Orleans, La.
The powers of departmental commanders are hereby
lelegated to the above named district commanders.

By command of General Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

General schooled to-day issued an order at Richmond

ning command of Virginia. He says all officers inder the existing provisional government will continue to law, unless otherwise directed in individual cases atil successors are elected under the act of Congress. He says it is desirable that the military power be exer cised only so far as necessary to accomplish the objects especially civil officers, to render the necessity for its exercise as slight as possible by strict obedience to the laws and an impartial administration of justice to all

listricts in the South and the consideration in Congress of further amendments to the Reconstruction act have awn a large number of the more prominent and in-cential Southern men to this city. These gentlemen, resenting nearly all of the Southern States, manifes triking similarity in their views on the qualities of of dissatisfaction with it is that it does not, they say, after all, present a finality to the South. Feeling anxious to comply with such requirements as Congress may deem proper and necessary, and being greatly discouraged with the state the close of the war, they now express themselves as sincerely desirous to reach a settlement of some kind. They ask that Congress shall define in an ultimatum what they must do, that they may see the end of the tribulations of reconstruction. The act establishing military governments and prescribing the mode by which military rule may be superseded by civil government they regard as a mere political ignis fatuus, which, when pursued in good faith and apparently just within reach, will be found just as far off as ever. They say that after all has been done that Congress demands in the Sheila-barger-Sherman act, and the new State constitutions are submitted to Congress, that body has still reserved to self by the provisions of the act the right to deny them admission to representation, and of imposing still further conditions. If a finality should be announced they believe that the people of the South would with renewed hope and increased confidence enter upon the apon which they seem to agree with remarkable unanimity is the suggestion made by the New York Herald in reference to General Grant being nominated for the Presidency and General Lee for the Vice Presidency next year. This idea, they say, is being widely discussed, and is received most favorably by the people of the Bouth. On the other hand some of the republicans here, while not saying anything adverse to Grant's nomina tion, show a manifest unwillingness to regard the late leader of the rebel hosts as available for the place mamed. They look upon it as a sort of political amalga-mation that would be more likely to keep parties North

and South wide apart than to act as a general harmo-nizer, and pacificator. Oil and water, they think, would mingle more readily, while they thus pooh! pooh! the proposition. However, it is evident they are not a little startled by it. The Supplementary Reconstruction Bills.
The chief difference which exists in the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to the House bill supplementary to the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," which was submitted by Mr. Trumbull to-day, is in the form of the cath required of voters before being registered. The words "that I am sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and government of the United States" are omitted in the oath as amended by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which are decided illiberal and barsh requirements of those who have suffered and are still suffering under the power of the government.

The Adjournment Question.

Congress will adjourn or take a recess immediately after the supplementary reconstruction bill shall become a law. Of this there is no deabt, even if the President chall vete it, which some certain. Members of Congress think they will not be detained here beyond next The Adjournment Question. week. The general opinion is that a recess will be taken until October, in order to afford time to see whether the President has executed the Reconstruction act, a suspect of which the Beuse Committee on the Justiciary will take cognizance in connection with shat of impeach-

The Commissionership of Indian Affairs.
It is rumored that the President will nominate N. G.
Taylor, who at present represents the First Congressional district of Tennessee, to the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which has been left vacant by

the rejection of Louis V. Bogy.

Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

John 'lay Knox, having had his bond field and approved, on tered to-day upon the discharge components.

toted, entered to any upon the unsharge of order united as Deputy Comproller of the Currency.

The Expedition Against the Indians of Kantas and Nebraska, under the command of Major General Hancock, is fully equipped and supplied, and will start from fors Leaven worth on the 10th matant. The direcion of the march at the commencement of the campairn has not yet transpired, but it is thought that the expedition will take a northwesterly course on its departure from Fort Leavenworth, General Hancock, 1

in view of the great danger of travelling over the plains, has deemed it necessary to issue an order modifying the order issued by General Pope, so as to correspond with the recent changes in the limits of the department. The point of rendezvous for trains en route to New Mexico, via the Arkansas and Cimmeran route, is ordered to be at Fort Larned; for trains to Denver City or other points in Colorado and westward, via the Smokey Hill route, rendezvous at Fort Harker; for trains via the Republican fork to points on the Platte, rendezvous at Fort Riley. These posts can In case of Indian hostilities occurring hereafter in Fort Riley is designated as the point of rendezvous for all trains going west. General Hancock orders all trains to be organized for defence by electing a captain and other officers and organizing the tramsters and employés, and all others belonging to the train, into one or more companies. All persons who ac-company the trains are to be subjected to military duties under the orders of the captain. No trains are to be allowed to pass into the Indian country which number less than twenty wagons and thirty armed men. Whenever an attack is made by Indians upon any train pur-suing the overland routes, the commanding officer of the

The recent act changing the time of assessing the anmal taxes from May to March does not affect the time for which special taxes are payable. The year for which special taxes are due commences and ends May 1, as heretofore, although the return and assessment is mad-

earlier. Receipts from Customs. The receipts for Customs from New York from Febru-ary 23 to the 28th amounted to \$2,510,200.

Nominations Confirmed and Rejected by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of James C. Parrott to be Postmaster at

Keekuk, Iowa; James A. Walter, Postmaster at Kala-mazoo, Michigan, and Paran Stevens, United States Com-It is understood that the Senate rejected the nomination of Henry S. Sanford as Minister Extraordinary to

Belgium, so he remains there as Minister Resident; and also rejected the nominations of John Morris, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Thirtieth district of New York; James C. Strong, as collector of Internal Revenue of the same district in that State, and George R. Shave, Post-

master at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.

The Doorkeeper of the House.

General Lippincott, the recently installed Doorkeeper of the House, has, in accordance with the general request of the republican members, appointed A. S. Buxtop, of New York, his principal assistant doorkeeper, the duties of which office he so satisfactorily and efficiently discharged under the former doorkeeper, Captain Goodenow. Discourteous Doorkeeper.

A couple of days since a foreign minister, who passes much of his time in another city, appeared at the door of European friend; and, on asking admission, was re-fused, because he had no card of admittance. It was in fused, because he had no card of admittance. vain he presented his own card, with his official designation; but he was directed to seek the Sergeant-at Arms and obtain a permit, which would admit him, but not the gentleman by whom he was accompanied. To gain admission to the Senate his Excellency was compelled to go on the floor. There is certainly a want of proper dis crimination with some Senate officials at a moment when so many of the ancient restrictive regulations are lost eight of in the levelling propensities of the hour.

Correspondents' Press Club. The Correspondents' Press Club celebrated their organ-ization to-night by a banquet. Among the invited guests ater Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Hon. James Brooks, of New York.

The following brevet commissions were conferred upon the officers named in the United States Marine corps at the close of the late session of Congress:—

the close of the late session of Congress:—

Brevet Lieutenant Colonels—Major John L. Brown,
March 14, 1863; Charles Hoywood, August 5, 1864.

Brevet Majors—Captains Charles G. Modaniey, September 8, 1863; John L. Brown, April 24, 1862; Charles
Heywood, March 8, 1862; Lucien L. Dawson, January
14, 1865; George Butler, January 14, 1865; George P.
Houston, August 5, 1864; W. H. Parker, January 14, 1865.

1865. Brevet Captains.—First Lieutenants H. B. Lowry, September 8, 1863; F. H. Courie, January 14, 1865; P. C. Pope, September 8, 1863; W. Waliaco, January 14, 1865; George G. Stoddard, December 6, 1864; Charles F. Williams, January 14, 1865; Edwin P. Meeker, January 14, 1865; Louis C. Fagan, September 8, 1863; James Forney, September 24, 1862; John H. Higber, May 25, 1863. Brevet First Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenants John C. Harris, April 24, 1862; William Wallace, September 8, 1863; Louis E. Fagan, September 8, 1863; R. L. Moad, September 8, 1863; Charles E. Sherman, August 5, 1864.

# FORTIETH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SEVATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1867. CONTRACTS FOR THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communicati from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of contracts for the Medical Department of the army for he year 1866, which was referred to the Military Com

THE LAWS OF NEW MEXICO. Mr. Taumscil, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Con mittee, reported back a joint resolution to make valid the laws of the New Mexico Legislature, passed during the session of the winter of 1866 and 1867, with favorable

laws of the New Mexico Legislature, passed during the session of the winter of 1866 and 1867, with favorable recommendations.

TERRITORIAL COURTS AND THE SANKEUPT LAW.

Mr. TERRITORIAL from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill conferring on Territorial courts jurisdiction under the Bankrupt bill. Mr. Trumbull said the law, as passed, confers sufficient jurisdiction on these courts.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

SHE CANAL RELYMEN LAKES EME AND ONTAPIO.

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing a survey for a ship canal between Lake Eric and Lake Ontario, which was passed.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to provide for a Circuit and District Courts for the district or Nebraska, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND OFFICE IN UTAM.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, introduced a bill to establish a land office and create the office of Surveyor General in the Territory of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE COLLECTION OF DEBRET TAXES IN THE REFEL STATES.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a resolution inquiring of the Scoretary of the Treasury how many persons are employed in the assessment of direct taxes in the rebel states, how much is paid to them, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with, which was agreed to. A SCENHIUTE FOR THE HOURS SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported from the Judiciary Committee the following substitute for the House Supplemental bill to the Reconstruction bill, and asked the immediate consideration of the same, but Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., objecting, it goes over under the roles. The following is Mr. Frumbull's substitute.

An act supplementary to an act entitled An act to provide for the more efficient government of the roles. The following is Mr. Frumbull's substitute.

arount, encourage all others to do the same, sheep me God, which each or affirmation may be admistered by any registering officers.

Suc. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided set, in any State, at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and directly of the public notice shall be given the electron which the held of delegates to a convolution and one of the public notice shall be given the electron shad he held of delegates to a convolution and one of standarding a constitution and convention in each state of standarding at constitution and convention in each state of the same number of the same of the convention of the same number of the same of the convention of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in successful, it is given to each representation in the radio of voture registered as aforexaid as nearly as may be the convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the tertricory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said little in the year 189, to be appointed as aforexaid.

Suc. 3. Nost the communiting general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in any saint, to make and complete the registration, superintent to flow of the votes wast at said election; and upon receiving sain returns, the shall open the same, ascertain the position of the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the persons elected as delegates, according to the return to him of the votes wast at said election; and upon receiving sain the shall notify the delegates to a semile in convention of the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the persons elected as delegates, and on the persons elected as delegates, and on the person

and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 4. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the voices of the electors qualified as herein specified, the president of the convention shall be ratified by a majority of the voices of the electors qualified as herein specified, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duty certified, to the President of the United States, who shall foreign the transmit the same to Congress. If then in session, and if not in seesing, then immensizely upon its next assembling, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be an conformity with the provincion of the said to decrease the said of the said constitution and Sensors and Representations, and Sensors and Representations and Sensors and Representations and the return of the said that the provincion of the said that the said office and the said chickeness of their said office and the outer prescribed by the set approved by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under and by virtue of this act shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury upon otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under and by virtue of any activities.

shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury unto other-wise appropriated.

Sec. 7. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the feet salary and compensation to be paid all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this art not herein other-wise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collec-tion of such taxes on the property in such state as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 8. That the word "articles" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed "sec-tion."

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., seked that the Senate take up the bill directing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and equipments to the Governor of Tennessee for 2,500 miltla; but it was subsequently agreed between Messrs. Fowler and Patterson that it should be taken up SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS DUE TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Walson called up the joint resolution introdu

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS DUE TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WELSON called up the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday in relation to the settlement of ciaims due to colored soldiers, providing that the same shall be paid through the Commissioner of Freedmen's Afairs into the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company.

Mr. Grenss, (rep.) of Iowa, objected to treating the freedmen, whom Congress had declared capable of exercising the right of suffrage, as incompotent to receive money due to them from the government.

Mr. Wilson replied that it could not be gainsaid that their work numbers of men en aged in plundering the colored soldiers of the money they received from the government. The plan proposed was one agreed upon after a great deal of consultation as the best that could be devised for the protection of the colored mea.

Mr. Huwa, (rep.) of Wis, said the money was due to individuals, and must be paid to them. If they have not sense enough to take care of it they must choose a guardian, and if they have not sense enough to choose a guardians for the whole class or a whole race.

Mr. Susman, (rep.) of Ohio, objected to the resolution because it proposed to make a public depository of the Freedmen's Trust Company.

Mr. Henderson, (rep.) of Mo., said he did not know how it was with colored men elsewhere, out he would guarantee for those of Missouri that they would take care of themselves.

After Guther debate the bill was, on motion of Mr. Henderson, recommitted to the Military Committee.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE OFFERTIMENT.

Mr. Henderson introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Sentors to examine and report upon the conduct of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, whether the same can be dispensed with or its expenses lessenad; whether the safe, guards are sufficient to protect the interests of the government, &c., which was agreed to.

REUNDING CERTAIN DUTIES LEVIED ON HARMAIN VESSELS.

AND THERE CARGOIS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, called up the joint resolution of the House directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain discriminating duties levied since the lst of January, 1865, upon Hawaiian vessels and their cargoes beyond the amount levied as vessels and their cargoes beyond the amount levied as vessels and their cargoes. Mr. Williams explained that higher duties were levied on Hawaiian explained that higher duties were levied on Hawaiian explained to pay higher duties than any other at the Hawaiian Islands. This was a mistake which it was now proposed to recuity.

The joint resolution was passed.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF MILLTARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a joint resolution to reduce the military reservation of Fort Saunders, Dakota, and Fort Ridge, Utah. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Davota, and Fort Ridge, Utah. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Geiers introduced a bill for the arching of Tiber creek north of Pennsylvania avenue, one fourth the expense to be assessed on the property of the owners adjoining and the balance to be paid by the city of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FERMISSION FOR GOVERNMENT TO LEASE CRETAIN PROPERTY IN SAN PERMICLEO.

FERMISSION FOR GOVERNMENT TO LEASE CERTAIN PROPERTY IN SAN PRANCICO.

Mr. Cole, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lease certain property in San Francisco for government purposes, Reierred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Henderson reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs a joint resolution authorizing the sale of a portion of the United States stocks held in trust for the Chootaw and Chorokee Indians, to satisfy certain claims of the loyal members of these bribes for losses sustained through reason of their loyalty to the government.

ment.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lowa, introduced a bill in relation to treaties with the Indian tribes, which provides that hereatier the latter shall not be recognized as independent nations, but may be re-arded as a domestic municipal organization, with whom contracts may be made on behalf of the United States, subject to the approval of Congress before taking effect. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

the Committee on Indian Affairs.

\*\*EXECUTES SESSON.

The Senate then, at forty-five minutes past one o'clock P. M., went into executive session, and upon the opening of the doors again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1837.

the Indiana Legislature in reference to an equalization of bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. MEMORIALS, ETC.

The Sprakes presented memorials from the Legislature of New Mexico asking for increased pay of the members of the Legislature and of civil officers of that Territory; of the Legislature and of civil officers of that Territory; also in reference to school lands; to Indian depredations; to the establishment of telegraphs between the mitiary posts of Kaneas and New Mexico; to the erection of a penilentary; to the completion of the capital building at Santa Fe, and to property destroyed by rebels; all of which were referred to the Committee on Territories when appointed; also a communication from the Secretary of War, with a statement of contracts made on account of the Medical Department of the army for 1866.

The committees were then called for reports, but none were made.

THE DUTY ON SILK UMERALLES, PARAGOS, ETC.

were made.

THE DUTT ON SILK UMBRALLAS, PARAGOS, ETC.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution making the daty on umbrelas, parasols and sunshades imported from foreign countries, when made of sikk, no lower than that now imposed upon fine and dressed siks, namely, axty per cent ad valorem, and when made of other materials than slik fifty per cent ad valorem.

cent ad valorem.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., objected unless the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and

and when made of other materials than slik fifty per cent ad valored.

Mr. Holans, (dem.) of Ind., objected unless the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Kriley explained the propriety and necessity of the resolution, and said he would have no objection to its reference if the committee were appointed.

The joint resolution was not received.

Litters of the Committee were appointed.

Mr. Robissen, (dem.) of N. Y., operand the petition of masters and owners of vessels navigating the coast-between Cape Henry and ports north thereof for a light boat on Winter Quarter Shoals. Referred to the John mittee on Commerce.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeray in the chair, and proceeded to the business on the calendar.

The House joint resolution providing that certain Missouri vogos shall be pressed on an equal footing with other volunteers as a bounties was taken up. After remarks in lavor of the measure by Mesers McClarg and Benjaman and the adoption of an amendarial making it applies shows borne on the roll as slaves, the joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Mr. Peabody was next taken up.

Mr. Hardisc, (rop.) of Ill., moved to strike out that part of the joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Mr. Peabody was next taken up.

Mr. Hardisch, (rop.) of Ill., moved to strike out that part of the joint resolution which provides for a gold modal to be presented to Mr. Peabody, and declared in temperature and the substitution of the point resolution for the providence of the destitution in the Souther and Southwestern States, directing the Sacretary of War to issue applies of food sufficient papers.

Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the bill for two resolution, set it be, said ho, the joint resolution western States, directing the Sacretary of War to issue applies of the country with people loyal to the Resolution, set to be, said ho, the distoyal, and let God Almalphy populate that country with people loyal to the fag

as purely a political measure, conceived in no good

as purely a political measure, conceived in no good spirit.

Mr. Boyes, (dem.) of Pa., trusted that the bill would pass promply and by a large vote. He referred to the vote by the British Parliament twenty years ago of \$50,900,900 for the relief of the starving people of Ireland, while here it was proposed to appropriate only one fittieth part of that amount for the relief of the starving people of the South. If gentlemes on his side of the laures objected to the Freedmen's Burcan as a starving people of the South. If gentlemes on his side of the laures objected to the Freedmen's Burcan as a starving distribution, it should be recollected that that we the best available means at hand for that purpose. If more mensy was required he would vote for it. If he measure was not passed he did not want to hear any more resolutions of sympathy for the people of Ireland from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) or any body else. In reply to a question from Mr. Wood, he declared that the analogy between the people of Ireland and the people of the South was complete. Both were suffering under political persecution, as well as under material necessities. He had not expected to hear any opposition to the bill from his own side of the House. He had thought it was a sort of test question to see whether the majority of the House had not undergone a complete ossification of the heart.

Mr. Chantes, replying to Mr. Boyer's criticism on his opposition, remarked that he (Mr. Boyer) had discovered the proper term for his own discase—"essification," not of the heart, but of the brain.

Mr. Boyer storted that Mr. Chanler would never suffer from that disease. In his case the disease would be not "essification," but "softening of the brain."

Mr. Chantes remarked that whatever intelligence he had would not be exercised in misrepresenting his friends.

Mr. Boyers said that if he had unintentionally mis-

friends.

From the desired of the control of cont

were captured when General Meade full block at Centre-rille, one hundred and forty-two were starved to death at Andersonville. Among the number was his youngest son, who suffered the tornents of the dammed for twenty mouths at Andersonville, while his eld. as son fell at the head of his regiment, with General Sheridan, near Rich-

Mr. Musaux, (dem.) of Ohio, supported the measure in

Mr. Munars, (dem.) of Ohio, supported the measure in a brief but pointed speech.

Mr. Donnelly made another appeal to the House to pass the bill.

On motion of Mr. Woodbridge, (rep.) of Vt., the committee rose without disposint of the bill, and reported back the two other bills placing certain Missouri troops on an equal facting with others as to bounty, and presenting the thanks of Congress to George Peubody, which were thereupon passed.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreiga Amirs, and then at ten minutes past three the Hease adjourned.

# WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

MASS MEETING OF THE CHIZENS AND TAXPAVERS OF What Farms.—A mass meeting of the chizens and tax-payers of the town of West Farms, without distinction of party, was held at the Town Hall (Phirty-second subprecinct station house). Tremont, on Tuesday creains, for the purpose of taking into consideration the urgent precinct station house), Tremont, on hiesday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the urgent necessity of organizing proupt measures to correct abuses which at precent are said to exist in the administration of town shirts. The attendance, notwithistanding the unipositing state of the weather, was so large that a number of persons were unable to advance further than the wor. A deep interest was manifested by those seat in the proceedings. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Kirby, Mr. John B. Haskins, laving been called upon, made a somewhat lengthy address, in the course of which he preferred charges against the bown officers for having, as stated, made unable assary and extravagent expenditures of the town funds under their control. The speaker instanced particularly where an appropriation of \$2,000 had been made by the Legislature for the purpose of building a bridge across the river Bronx, in place of which the town officers had audited and allowed the sum of \$4,000 to be assessed, and subsequently collected for ine same object, in direct violation of law, Measrs, Abraham B. Tappen, Phillip Daffy, Peter Buckhout, B. B. Valentine and others followed with observations on the same subject. At the close of the meeting a committee of five was appointed to investigate the charges made against the town officials, and were ordered to report at a meeting to be called at an early day.

School Examination.—The annual examination of the public schools in the town of Morrisania will be field as

School Examination.—The annual examination of the public schools in the town of Morrisania will be held as follows:—At No. 3, Morrisania, April 1: No. 1, Mott Harver, April 4; No. 2, Highbridgeville, April 6; No. 5, East Morrisania, April 11, and at No. 4, Melrose, April 15. The Board of Evaminers will be in attendance on each occasion at half-pest nine o'clock. In anticipation of the event the teachers and scholars of the several schools, with a most commendable spirit of emulation, seem determined to show an improvement this year far in advance of any former one.

Mass Martine of Carrenters' and Joiners' Union. Nos 52

Mass Mertins of Carrentiers and Joiners.—A mass meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Nos. 52 and 53, of Morrisania and North New York, is to take place at an early day, having for its object the taking into consideration several important movements which have been proposed. The eight hour system on Saturday will, it is stated, be one of the principal subjects of discussion. Several liberal-minded employers are expected to be present and address the meeting on the question of "atrikes."

# BASE BALL CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13, 1867.
A centrention of the Base Bail Clubs in this state was held in this city to-day. About thirty clubs were represented. A vote was passed forming a State Association, and riles and regulations concerning State championship were adopted. The Charter Oak of this city was unanimously recognized as the champion club of the State by the association. The first annual meeting will be held in New Haven on the first Monday in November.

FATAL EFFECT OF CHLOROFORM.

Torogro, C. W., March 13, 1867.

A surgical operation of the most delicate and interesting nature—the taking up of the external lines artery and remying a large tumer from the thigh of a man named Gould—was to have been performed at the bospital this afternoon by Dr. Beaumont; but while under the influence of chloroform, and before the operation, Gould expited. A large number of medical men and about three hundred students had assembled to witness the operation.

AMUSEMENTS.

New York Theatre.

A matinee performance of London Assurance was given yesterday at the New York theatre for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. There was an extremel; of the Southern Relief Fund. There was an extremely good attendance, the best parts of the house being completely filled. Lady Don, as Lady Gay Spanker, was frequently and warmly greeted with demonstrations of applause, the scone in which Sir Harcourt Courtley makes so absurd an exhibition of his gottism and vanity being especially well received. Mr. James Duon sustained the part of Charles Courtley with decided success, and the minor parts were generally well played. As the curtain fell the audience gave unmetakable signs of their satisfaction in loud and enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Dawison appeared last night as Narcisse, one of his best rôles. He displayed the same ability that characterized his first appearance in this rôle. Miss Ruode, the former Pompadour, found a weak substitute in Miss Irschick. Mr. Stemmler was very good as Cholseul.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the atmosphere and the disagreeable condition of the streets a large and fashionable audience visited Kelly & Leon's hall of minstrelsy last evening. The programme for the week is most entertaining and attractive, and, as regards quality or quantity, there is nothing left for either the most fastidious or exacting to desire. The straight triple clog dame, by Gardner and George and Willie Guy, met with a most enthusiastic eneme, and the grand operatio and instrumental buriesque was r. c. ived with well merited applause.

Griffin & Christy's Minstrels. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a very fair audience filled the pretty little Fifth Avenue Opera House last night to listen to the music and drollery of this clover minsirel troupe. The programme was entirely now, consisting of some very fine ballads and really good delineations of negro eccentricities, which were presented in such a manner as to draw down the unrestrained laughter of the audience for several minutes. George Curisty and C. Henry were particularly noticeable in their singing, the latter especially so in the sweet rong of "Katle Avourneen." Griffin and Hodgkin in the Bond Robbery were side-splitting, and the burlesque of the Black Crook, with Fred Abbott as première danseuse, was all that could be desired, and concluded an evening's entertainment amusing and pleasing in the extreme.

The large audiences that nightly throng the commo-dious and comfortable hall of this popular ministre

The San Francisco Minstrels.

The large audiences that nightly through the commodious and comfortable half of the popular minstrel troops attest in a manner the high appreciation in which they are held by the aminement-loving public. But in stead of contenting themseives with the numerous successes which they have achieved, they should aim in the stead of contenting themseives with the numerous successes which they have achieved, they should aim phases their patrons. As it is, not a single new attraction has been added to their bills for many week; yet by phelicip sconething new, novel or sparkling upon their across their avanage.

\*\*Record to their avanage.\*\*

\*\*Heoley's Opera House, Brookitys.\*\*

The performance of the House that Jack Built, Opportunity of the District avanage, and will not doubt shorily be called upon to record the patrons of the House that Jack Built, Opportunity of the District of District of the Distri

as at present understood, would take fully four hundred pounds out of his profits; and if the bill should become law he would be forced to sell out his business. His case was that of numerous other shopkeepers in the city. Mr. Rushworth promised to present the present to the council, and after the second reading a committee of the board would be appointed, which would sit in Kingston and take evidence on the points subalited.

The Barbadoes advices contais the following summary:—Since the 9th of February we have had three arrivals of breadstalls, six of number, two of staves and two of codfi-b. Flour in great request, light receipts, and the transactions are supposed to have been about or over \$11.50 bond; 207 bils now rotaling at \$12 and \$10.50. Cora meal at quotations, delect fairly supplied, and arxt sales will be governed entirely by extent of receipts. Split peas \$6. Brown bread looks up a little, and \$13.50 and \$10.50 bags white rangoon from Martinique offering today; no first quality white or moonghy at market. Mess pork salesbic at \$19.50 a \$10.62, duty paid. Hams and cut beel \$11 a \$11.12%. Lard 13%c. Che see—Nothing doing, and no good American hams at market, latter would fetch lote a 12c. bond. Codfieh a glut. Good nominal at \$20; inferior at all prices at auction. Herrings a drug. Mackerel—No late sales to report. Staves—Nova Scotia, ex Alceido, sold for \$39 round per 1, 200 pieces. Shooks—Little doing. White pine lumber—Sales at \$20 a \$21; spruce \$16.25 a \$17. Produce—Triffing sales moiasses for British Provinces at equal to \$18 and \$4. Sugar—Very little doing as yet, most parties shipping their first manufacture to Britain, as there appears little longiny on the part of buyers, Exchange on London—\$4.81% for 90, \$4.90 for 60 and \$4.92% for 30 days sight bank bulg.

At Hamilton, dermuda, great complaints were being made respecting the apparently unnecessary detention caused to vessels arriving from New York under the quarantine regulations reating to vessels from that port, the necessity for which s

About eleven o'clock last night a fire was dissevered on the third story of the five story marble from store, 134 Church street. The police of the Futh precinct gave the alarm, and Captain Petty, with several of his men, broke church street. Ine police of the ruth precinct give the sharm, and Captain Petty, with several of his men, broke open the street door by the time the firemen were at the premises, and the Captain asserts that he never witnessed firemen get to work more quickly; that in less than two minutes after their arrival they had a stream of water on the fire. It seems there was a very dense smoke in the upper floors, and as an evidence of the determination with which the firemen kept to their work, Assistant Engineer Bannon and five of his men were brought slown stairs one after the other, insenseensible, caused by inhaling the smoke. Two of the men at first were supposed to be beyind recovery, but on exposure to the air and some restolatives being applied they recovered. Chief Engineer Kingsland succeeded in confining the fire priscipally to the floor on which it originated. The whole of the building is occupied by William H. M. Sanger, dealer in soft hats, furs and straw goods. The damage done to the stock might be estimated as about \$20,000; fully covered by insurance. The damage done to the building will be about \$3,000; saured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove, but there is nothing positive. One of the clerks whose duty it was to sleep in the store, and ought to have been there, was not seen by the store, and ought to have been there, was not seen by the store, and ought to have been there, was not seen by the store.

LOUISVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The new Chamber of Commerce was inaugurated to-day with a banquet and speeches. The high water pre-vents business operations.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN, CAIRD AND PULTON RAILROAD.

Sr. Lowe, March 12, 1867.
The committee appointed by the Legislature some time since to inventigate the sale of the from Mountain, Carro and Fulton Raliroad by this State reported yearerday. The report severely reflects upon the conduct of the commissioners, but exportance Governor Fletcher.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard on a Peace Font-ing-Management of the Departments-Vessels Under Repairs-What is Thought of the Dunderberg. &c. After much labor during the past two years, matters

in the Brooklyn Navy Yard begin to move along in the peace style. An immense amount of work has been done since the close of the rebellion, and all the depart-

Old material to the amount of millions of dollars, no longer needed, has been surveyed, classified and sold labor have greatly diminished the expenditures, and the system now carried out places at the disposal of the establishment, with a sufficient surplus to expand into

government every article needed to conduct a peace establishment, with a sufficient surplus to expand into a war feeting quite unexpectedly to our surrounding friends, should cause arise.

The store keeper's department of the yard is now located mone of the most imposing buildings in the country. In this great re ceiving store are stored, classified and always on hand supplies of articles for every department of the Navy Yard, both for issue and manufacturing purposes, and also to disburse to any Navy Yard in the country all the supplies which may be called for upon requisitions.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander E Hooker has charge of and faithfully conducts the work of Custodian of Stores, under the supervision of Admiral Hell, Commander W. Whiting is the Chief Inspector, and has a full corps of experts to assist ham in receiving, inspecting and passing slores upon contract and open purchase. Surgeon Bache, of the Naval Hoopital, is the distinguished chemist who analyzes any article, such as oils, paints, in oil and dry, that may be offered by contractors or bidders on requisitions. It is evident that under the present system it is utterly impossible to defraud the government, as has been done neers ore.

Chief Engineer, J. W. King is repairing the machinery of a number of vessels, to bring them to such a reate of forwardness that, should an emeryency arise, a duz an vessels could sail from this yard fully equipped for aerrayice. The Fequot, Tallahoma, Snawmut, Onesda, Narragansett, Eulaw, Mattabesset, Wyalusing, Sonome, Pawtuxet, Massascit, Iosco, Neshaminy and Toya, are a few of those he has on hand, not to mention some six or seven iron-clads.

In the ordinance department great strides have been made towards perfect system and efficiency. A large number of guns, shot and shell now no longer used, have been sold, as also those found not to be of the most upproved patterns demonstrated by actual use during the war. The withdrawal of a class of guns from the service and their sale, of course involves the

livery.

Large quantities of powder that had fallen below the standard of initial velocity required for service have been sold, by which large sums have been saved to the

when the Khiamazoo is flaished this fall, there will be seen a ship with fifteen inches of iron entirely around her, and turrets of eighteen inches, armed with four guns of twenty inch calibre, the shot of which weights one thousand and eighty pounds. When this fart is stated what scarcerows iron-clad ships of other nations appear; and where then shall the Dunderberg be classed?

# THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON..

FORTRESS MONROR, March 11, 1867. The frigate Susquehanos, the flag-hip of the North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Palmer, sailed yesterday morning, and was followed by the sloop-of-war Monongaheia, Commander Bissell, and the supply steamer Memobia. The Susqueinanna will proceed to the West Indies, touching at Santa Cruz and St. Thomas, and will inspect all the vessels on the West India station. The cruise will occepy about three months. The Monongaheia has gone to Charleston. The Monongaheia has gone to Charleston. The Monongaheia has gone to Charleston. The caster, will make other deposition of her supplies, and the Lancaster will probably be nut out of commission. She is at the Gesport Navy Yard. The Memphis goes to Charleston; she carries over three hundred bushels of corn and other provisions for the destitute people of South Carolina. Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Palmer, South Carolina.

Commander Bissell is in command of the squadron on the Southern coast in the absence of Admiral Palmer.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN FRMALE EMPLOYMENT FOCUSTY. - The annual meeting of the lady managers of this admirable society was held at No 65 Court street yesterday. Mrs. H. Starr presided, and Mrs. W. Brooks acted as Secretary. The annual report, showing a large amount of good which has been performed by the society in providing sewing for deserting women, was submitted; but special request was made not to publish the report for a day or two, until it is submitted to the gentlemen monagers. The ladies chosen as officers for the present year are:—Mrs. A. A. Low, President; Mrs. H. Starr, Vice President; Mrs. William Brooks, Secretary; Miss. R. Feet, Assistant Secretary; Miss. R. Feet, Assistant Secretary; Miss. R. The Mrs. Thomas Batteell, Jr., Assistant Treasurer; M H. Starr presided, and Mrs. W. Brooks acted as Secre-

submitted, and the meeting adjourned.

Kerrico Phin William Fire Cert Louis.—On the complaint of Sanitary Inspector S. M. Fisk, the following named parties were alreaded for violating the Health code by keeping pigs within and city limits:—William Derhi, South Fifth street; John Miller, River stree; Michael Hooer, corner of Morgan weenes and Remainstreet; John Whitlock, Green street, Fulton Powers, River street; Sidney L. Nolan, No. 677 Payrile agent their promising to remove their pigs without deaved their promising to remove their pigs without deave.

The Excise Law.—John Dobling, engaged in the street of the

They were taken before Justice Buckley and selected their prom ising to remove their pigs without deav.

THE EXCER LAW.—John Dohling, engaged in a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of Union avenue a grocery business at the corner of the forth and the process of the grocery business at the corner of the process at the corner of the process at the corner of the process at the corner of the grocery business at the death of a man named James Whaten, by strikes the death of a man named James Whaten, by strikes the death of a man named James Whaten, by strikes the accused, No. 2 Union attract, but who was the order of the secure of the process of the corner of Just. The jusy based their vertice on a corner of Just. Bauer, who made the Gost morter testimony of Dr. L. Bauer, who made the Gost morter testimony of Dr. L. Bauer, who made the Gost morter testimony of Dr. L. Bauer, who made the Gost morter testimony of Dr. L. Bauer, who made the Gost morter testimony of the effect that death was caused by unfamination of the brain, and not by the injury received by the blow. Justine Buckley caused the rearrest of Scholan on Tuge.

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